

The Watchman and Southron.

THE SUMTER WATCHMAN, Established April, 1850.

"Be Just and Fear not—Let all the Ends thou Aims't at, be thy Country's, thy God's and Truth's."

THE TRUE SOUTHRON, Established June, 1866

Consolidated Aug. 2, 1881.

SUMTER, S. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1894.

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The Watchman and Southron.

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BY

N. G. Osteen,
SUMTER, S. C.

TERMS:
Two Dollars per annum—in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS:

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Every subsequent insertion..... 50

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June 16.

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FINE DIAMONDS,

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Feb. 1

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Sept. 21—x.

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April 9, 2

WRIGHT'S HOTEL

COLUMBIA, S. C.

S. L. WRIGHT & SON,

Proprietors.

The Middle of May.

Date for the State Nominating Convention.

The latest information in regard to the holding of the convention for the purpose of nominating some Reformer for Governor, is that the convention will not be held before the middle of May. The rank and file of the Reform movement, representing both factions, are now hard at work carrying out the "Colleton idea," which was some time ago settled upon as the plan for the securing of the convention which the Alliance-Reformers demanded so earnestly.

Up to date, nine of these meetings, as mentioned from time to time, have been held and members of the State Reform executive committee, which is to issue the call for the convention, have been elected. Up to date, every member of the committee elected is considered to be in favor of holding of the proposed early nominating convention.

This week, on Saturday, the big meeting at Spartanburg is to be held and the meetings in Aiken and Fairfield are also to be held.

Next week, on the 29th, the Richmond meeting will be held. On the 30th, the Berkeley meeting. On the 31st, the meetings at Kershaw, Darlington, Orangeburg, Clarendon and Sumter will be held. On April 2, two days before the assembling of the State committee, the meetings in the counties of Anderson, Edgefield, Lancaster, Barnwell, Union and Williamsburg are billed to come off.

Including the meetings already held, calls have been issued in twenty-eight of the thirty-five counties of the State. The counties in which no calls have yet been issued, so far as known, are Charleston, Georgetown, Horry, Beaufort, Chester, Marlboro and Florence.

The leaders, when asked yesterday what date was contemplated for the holding of the convention, said that the convention could hardly be held before the second week in May. It is understood that the State committee will issue a call directed to the Reformers of the various counties to hold meetings of the Reformers of those counties on sales day in May, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State convention. It seems that this date will be selected in order that the attendance at the meetings can be representative of the whole county—in other words, that the attendance can be larger than it would otherwise be. The Alliance-Reformers say that they are not particular about the convention being held before the middle of May. And that settles it.—The State, 21st.

What the Gayden Searching Parties Have to Say.

To the Editor of The State: I have been requested by those who were active in the unselfish and continued pursuit of the murderers of Mr. John E. Gayden, to express their thanks to those people who were so kind in offering them their assistance and in showing them such great hospitality.

Proprietor Jervey of Sumter opened his hospitable hotel to them. The authorities of the C. S. & N. railroad put cars at their disposal twice, and Mr. Roland of the W. C. & A. railroad at road at Sumter, and other officers of the road, also showed them every attention. To the good people who rendered them such kindness they feel under lasting obligations which they will readily discharge when the opportunity presents itself.

Those who were actively in the party were: J. Robt. Seay, John and James Williams, Marion and Wilber Seay, Jessie Stack, Harry Bates, Oscar and Ross McKenzie, Samuel Joyner, Julius Harbort, H. B. Love, John S. Scott, William Kohler, D. B. Cotton, J. B. James, Hugo Krause, Houston Joyner, H. W. Adams and Robt. A. Schoolbred.

All these, Mr. Editor, will appreciate your giving space in your valuable paper for this expression of their thanks and appreciation of all the kindness shown them. FRANCES A. WESTON.

F. W. Wagener & Co. Win the Celebrated "Grange" Cases.

DARLINGTON, March 20.—The well-known cases of F. W. Wagener & Co., of Charleston, against members of the Grange here, dating back to 1887, were at last decided here to-day, Messrs. Wagener & Co., winning these last two cases.

For years these cases have excited a great deal of interest here, and are familiarly known as "The Grange cases." Several notes have been previously sued and two were tried together this week, one against the Stokes Bridge Grange, amounting with interest to \$2,180 56. The other against the Cypress Grange for \$1,750 06. These amounts made a total of \$3,930 62, and the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs for the full amount. These cases apparently "would not down," and have engaged the attention of the

Court on several previous occasions. As far as the lower Court is concerned the last ones are now finally disposed of. Messrs Geo. W. Dargan and W. F. Dargan represented the plaintiffs; Messrs. R. W. Boyd and E. K. Dargan appeared for the defendants.

The W. C. & A. Loses.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Judge Simonton today filed a decree dismissing the suit brought by the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad against the sheriffs and treasurers of Florence, Horry, Marion, Richland and Sumter counties. The decree says the allegations contained in the complaint and the issues raised are almost, if not, identical with those in the case of the receiver of the South Carolina railway which has already been decided in favor of the State. In these cases, after the tender and payment of so much of the taxes as are admitted to have been the result of lawful assessment, there is due the county of Florence \$2,734. Horry \$328, Marion \$1,685, Richland \$2,724 and Sumter \$1,683. The suit is dismissed, and the railroad will have to pay the balances given above.

The R. & D. Officials not Worried by the Railroad Tax Decision.

Yesterday a representative of The State was talking with a prominent Richmond and Danville Railroad official when the matter of the decision of Judge Simonton in the South Carolina Railway tax case was mentioned. The official was asked what he thought of the decision and how it would affect the cases of the Richmond and Danville road. He stated that, so far as he knew, the decision in this particular case would have no effect at all upon the pending cases in which the Richmond and Danville road was interested. He says the South Carolina did not allege that the assessment placed upon it was more than the road was worth to rebuild, which was the essence of the whole fight. The Richmond and Danville people, on the other hand, he says, did so allege. He says that Judge Simonton in his decision, called particular attention in the South Carolina Railway case to this very fact and drew the distinction.—The State, March 21st.

Clearing Liquor Muddles.

State March 23.

Governor Tillman is home from Washington, and he came chock full of information.

The Governor denied emphatically that his visit to Washington had any political significance. He went there to have a full understanding with United States Revenue Commissioner Miller, in regard to the liquor troubles, and he had it. He says that the commissioner has ordered the release of the liquor that the collector has been trying to take away from the State which liquor the State first seized. He says the matter was adjusted in the pleasantest and most satisfactory way possible. He says he does not think that Mr. Townes tried to make the United States laws obnoxious, but was simply carrying out the instructions he had from headquarters as he understood them. They agreed that both the State and the United States government had a right to seize contraband liquor, and the State dispensary officers being a portion of the State court, when they got upon the ground first, were entitled to what seizures they could make.

The matter of others, besides the State authorities, bidding at government sales of confiscated liquors, was also discussed and an agreement reached. The Governor says that both he and the commissioner were desirous of reaching an amicable adjustment of this puzzling question. He told the commissioner that while the State law gave him the authority to destroy competition by the power it gave him to seize liquors found in the possession of any one, he had no desire to destroy any competition that might exist. He has therefore agreed, he says, to furnish all parties who purchase liquors at such sales certificates to ship them outside the State. This applies to buyers who come into the State and local buyers, too.

The Governor will permit purchasers of all retail packages thus sold, to retain possession of them, furnishing them certificates, provided they certify that the liquor is for their own use and they pay the State an advance of 25 per cent. on the purchasing price. The commissioner asked the Governor to fix some arbitrary figure of this kind, and that is the figure agreed to. This, he says, was the only way he saw out of this trouble. "We both desired to have it adjusted on a friendly basis, and this was the only plan we could discover."

Governor Tillman stated that he spoke to the commission about the matter of the contemplated removal of the collector's office to Greenville. The commissioner said he had as yet received no formal application for

such removal. Said the Governor: "I discouraged the removal. I told him it was far more convenient to us to have the office in Columbia. The State has to advance money to the distillers within the State and pay the tax upon home manufactured whiskey before we can use it, and thus we have a great deal of business with the office."

He added: "You might say for the benefit of the whiskey men who sell the State whiskey, that we fully discussed the question of 'outs' also." The general public perhaps does not know what this term means. When a barrel of whiskey is stored in a warehouse, if it remains there for two years, about three gallons evaporates in that time. If it remains there five years, about five gallons evaporates. This shortage on account of age is termed "outs" by the whiskey manufacturers. It seems that all the liquor seized by the United States authorities so far, as contraband, has been in barrels marked all right, but which when gauged were shown to be full, thus proving that the same barrels had in some way been used twice, and were filled with raw liquor on which no tax had been paid. At the request of the commissioner, Governor Tillman promised not to have any of the whiskey purchased by the State emptied out of the barrels until it has been inspected and gauged by the United States revenue officers. Mr. Traxler will be instructed also not to pay any one for liquor until it has passed through such gauging.

The Governor stated, too, that he had promised the commissioner to turn over to him all contraband liquor seized, which has no stamp upon it, when the packages contain more than five gallons.

Governor Tillman says he never had a more pleasant or satisfactory conference with any one than he did with the commissioner.

Stokes' Contest.

Columbia Journal, March 22.

The State Board of Censors met this morning for the purpose of receiving and tabulating the returns of the election in First Congressional election.

J. Billy Stokes, unsuccessful candidate, is making a contest and he was represented at the meeting by John Gary Evans and W. Gibbs Whaley of Charleston.

Judge Izlar was represented by Mr. Dibble, J. P. K. Bryan of Charleston, and Mr. Jaysor, of Orangeburg.

Owing to the fact that the Orangeburg returns had not been received the board could not do much. The Orangeburg board adjourned over to Saturday, whereas the law requires them to have their returns in the Secretary of State's office by 12 o'clock to-day. The board had no right to delay matters this way, but what action if any will be taken is not known.

The board organized by electing State Treasurer Bates chairman, and Mr. N. W. Brooker, Secretary. On motion of Mr. Tindal the board proceeded to consider the votes.

Mr. Whaley then read protest from Charleston, Berkeley and Orangeburg, charging illegal voting at various precincts. He filed, at the proper time, a general protest against the vote of Charleston being counted an account of alleged irregularities, and filed affidavits to sustain the protest. In all the papers counter affidavits were filed on the part of Gen. Izlar.

The affidavits were received without comment on either side and were placed in the hands of the secretary.

On motion of Mr. Bleese it was resolved that the secretary file the returns and the protests and that all be taken up at a future meeting and that all parties concerned and their counsel be allowed to examine all papers in the hands of the secretary.

Owing to the fact that the Orangeburg returns were not in Mr. Bleese moved that the board adjourn.

Secretary Tindal made a motion that it meet again on Wednesday at 12 o'clock. Mr. Evans said that he would have to be in Baltimore on Tuesday, and asked that the date be postponed. After some discussion as to what time suited different counsel it was finally agreed that the board would meet again Thursday night next week at 10 o'clock.

According to the law the board has to meet from day to day and on motion of Mr. Bleese the board will have a formal and legal meeting to-morrow at 10 o'clock, but that will be all.

Mr. Whaley's contest in Charleston while general, has more particular reference to the vote of two precincts in Ward 4. He claims that a number of irregularities occurred in that ward and that Stokes' friends were denied any admission or accession to the poll lists and tally sheets. The managers of election in the city, however, decided against Stokes. Mr. A. C. Kaufman, one of the managers, while agreeing generally with the other managers endorsed on the returns that in his opinion "some irregularities had occurred in Ward 4 which I think are sufficient to satisfy me in making this exception."

It was said by a member of the board to-day that, even admitting all Dr. Stokes' charges of specific fraud, Gen. Izlar would still have a safe majority. The exact official figures as received could not be obtained to-day for the reason that they had not been counted. Throwing out all the boxes in contest, however, it is probable that Judge Izlar will have over a hundred majority.

Corn Stalk Molasses.

WAYCROSS, Ga., March 15.—A farmer, who lives near here, tells an interesting story of his experiment in making corn stalk molasses. He says: "I planted two acres of rich land in corn about April 1st, last year, fertilizing it heavily with home made compost twice during its after growth, which, of course, made large and heavy stalks and ears full of sweet juice, like the juice from the old china or sorghum cane. I did not plant it with that intention, but after observing this I immediately pulled the corn ears while green and shipped them in barrels to Boston, which alone doubly paid my expenses of planting, fertilizing and gathering. I then pulled the blades off, leaving them on the ground to be plowed under, and hastily proceeded to cut down the stalks, cut off the tops and haul to my furace. I ground the stalks to pieces and boiled the juice in the usual way that we do sugar cane—about three hours with a moderately hot fire under the boiler, which held eighty gallons. It produced, after the process was completed, nine gallons of the whitest, purest and most fragrant syrup that I have ever tasted. It was thick and full of sweetness and did not have the burning belonging to sorghum and sugar cane molasses. Granulated sugar could not be melted and made into clearer syrup than this. There are many advantages in grinding corn stalks over that of sugar cane. Using the old-fashioned roller mill, I filled it with five or six stalks at once and one small pony pulled them through with no strain at all. The two acres made three barrels of the syrup of which I speak, and it was not necessary for me to ship it in order to dispose of it, as two barrels retailed at \$1 a gallon, right here in this county, and I could have sold much more at the same price if I had made it. This year I have planted twenty acres in corn and I shall go through the same process of planting, manuring and gathering as I did last year, and there are many of my neighbors engaging in the production of corn principally for the cornstalk molasses.—Atlanta Constitution.

How to get to Congress.

Perhaps it will become the understood fact after a while that the election of a man for congress in South Carolina does not depend on the number of votes he gets from the people of his district, but upon the number of votes he gets from the State returning board; and that if he is the favorite of the board his election is assured.

The negro Geo. W. Murray was elected that way; and it looks like there may be some more of this "Liza Pinkston business in Dr. Stokes' interest."—Newberry Observer.

He Lost Twenty-three Sons in the War.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

HAGERSTOWN, Md., March 9.—Up in the mountains near Casey's Knob lives Jerry Reese, a man of many brothers and half-brothers. His father had three wives, each of whom had eight sons. Twelve of these sons were in the Union army during the war of rebellion, eleven of whom were killed—some at the battle of Bull Run and Antietam. Jerry was also wounded at Antietam. The remaining brothers were in the Confederate army and were never heard from, and are supposed to be numbered among the unknown dead.

Col. Breckinridge's son Bob is rowdyish. He got on a spree some years back, had several fights and his father telegraphed to a friend to have him jailed until he came. It was determined to send Bob on a long cruise. When he got to San Francisco and just as he was boarding a vessel he read an account of his father's doings with Miss Pollard, and wired his brother, Desha, "Put the old man in jail and keep him until I return, three years hence." Bob is a man now and may be the better of the two.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Items.

The Senate has confirmed A. H. Mowry as postmaster at Charleston.

At Edgelyield an electric light plant will be built for street and house lighting.

A company of eighty workingmen has left San Antonio under A. F. Morrell, captain, for Washington, to join the "Industrial Army."

Next to the Bible, Moody and Sankey's hymns have had a larger circulation than any work in twenty-five years.

Anderson has already marketed more than 25,000 bales of cotton this season, and the receipts will probably exceed 26,000 before the end of the season.

Col. W. B. Utsey, at one time a prominent citizen of St. Georges, has been convicted in Philadelphia of forgery and attempt to defraud and sentenced to six years imprisonment.

The greatest flood in the history of South Central Arkansas is now on, and that part of the State is rapidly approaching the condition of an inland ocean. Railway communication has been almost entirely cut off from the South.

An Orangeburg man name Garriss went to Denmark, Barnwell county, and bought one pint of one X dispensary liquor and next day was paralyzed and died. There is something rotten in Denmark and they do say it is the dispensary.—Spartanburg Herald.

Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross Society, has written a letter in which the Society declares its intention henceforth to carry on the work of relief among the sea islands unaided by the public and suggests that generous people make their donations to other worthy causes.

A Chinese treaty, negotiated by the new Chinese minister and Secretary Gresham, has been sent to the Senate and referred and will be reported favorably. It renders nugatory the exclusion act. China will restrict emigration of laborers, and Uncle Sam will protect Chinese in this country. Western Senators will fight it.

The Columbia Mill will have looms which will be the equivalent of 1,500 ordinary looms. Its 30,000 spindles turn out yarns equal in weight to the production of 45,000 ordinary spindles. This is owing to the character of the goods to be manufactured—duck.—The State.

The Bank of Chester, with a paid-up capital of \$58,000 made an assignment Monday of last week. Messrs. John J. Hemphill and J. L. Glenn are the assignees. The depositors will lose nothing, but the stock holders may lose heavily. Tightness of the money market and inability to collect loans made last year rendered the bank unable to meet its demands, and hence the assignment.

The board of trustees of the Woman's College of Rock Hill has decided to have the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner stone of the college building take place on May 12, which is the anniversary of the birth of the Hon. Robt. C. Winthrop, in whose honor the institution was named. The board expects to make the occasion one of the most notable of the kind the State has ever known. Some noted educator, or other prominent man, will be invited to deliver the oration.

Sam Jones has a rather poor opinion of the members of the present Congress. He gives his opinion in his characteristic style, coarse, harsh and pointed: "Of all the box-ankled, bandy-shanked, flea-bitten, bobtail, lop-eared, mangy, courageous, brainless jack-asses that ever assembled since God made the world, I think, for pure downright cussedness, the present gang in Congress, headed by Hill in the Senate, and tailed by 'no quorum' in the House, beats them all."

The recent escapade of one J. C. Elliott in Lancaster goes far towards showing that when Governor Tillman said he knew him to be a gentleman, he was mistaken. He walked into the office of editor Carter and cursed him for a matter in which Carter had no concern. After raving like a madman, he was calmly forced to apologize by Carter's uncle. It is much easier for the public to conclude now that the Charleston jury who after the investigation returned on oath that constable Elliott slapped a defenceless woman were right than to think the governor did right in pardoning him.—Spartanburg Herald.